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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

THE REPORT.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

London, March 8.  
The Report of the Dardanelles  
Commission is published.

The majority finds that Mr.  
Churchill initiated attacking the  
Dardanelles at a Council of War  
held on November 24th, 1914, as  
an ideal method of defending Egypt  
and Russia. Mr. Churchill re-  
opened the discussion on January  
2nd, 1915, but Lord Kitchener  
declared that troops were not avail-  
able for the purpose.

The War Council's acceptance [of  
this statement] was unfortunate  
because investigation would have  
revealed otherwise. Thus, on Janu-  
ary 18th, 1915, a naval action or no  
action at all had to be decided.  
The decision on February 2nd, 1915,  
to mass troops in the neighbourhood  
of the Dardanelles marked a critical  
stage while in operation. The Com-  
mission considers that inasmuch as  
time was all important, no compro-  
mise was then possible between  
making an immediate vigorous effort  
to ensure success by a joint naval  
and military occupation, or falling  
back on the original intention of

is, of the opinion that the Premier  
ought to have summoned a meeting  
of the War Council for that purpose,  
and, if it was not summoned, the  
other members of the War Council  
should have pressed for such a meet-  
ing. The Commission thinks this  
was a serious omission.

It is also of the opinion that Lord  
Kitchener did not sufficiently avail  
himself of the services of his General  
Staff, with the result that he  
undertook more work than was pos-  
sible for one man to do; causing  
confusion and want of efficiency. The  
Commission is unable to concur with  
Admiral Fisher's view that it was his  
duty, if he differed from Mr. Churchill,  
to maintain silence at the War Council or  
resign. It thinks that the adoption of any  
such principle generally would impair  
the efficacy of the public service.

It also thinks that although  
the main object was not attained,  
certain important political advantages  
were secured by the Expedition, but  
whether those advantages were worth  
the loss of life and treasure involved,  
must remain a matter of opinion.

The report is signed by all the mem-  
bers of the Commission except by Mr.  
Roeb, M.P.

### A PIQUANT PASSAGE.

A piquant passage in the Report  
refers to the part played by Mr.  
Churchill who, in the course of his  
evidence, said: "In the early stages  
the war was carried on by the

experiences gained during the home  
barrage were unsatisfactory.

The Commission is of the opinion  
that Admiral Sir John Fisher and  
Admiral Wilson, both of whom did  
not express dissent from a proposed  
naval action only should have ex-  
pressed their views if they thought  
the project, from a naval point of  
view, impracticable. They raised  
no objection, however, because they  
regarded the operations as experi-  
mental only.

The Commission thinks it was an  
obligation, first on Mr. Churchill,  
next on Mr. Asquith and then on the  
other members of the War Council,  
to insist upon a clear expression of  
expert opinion on the question of  
naval action alone, because the  
chances of a surprise amphibious  
attack offered such great military and  
political advantages that it was mis-  
taken and ill-advised to sacrifice  
them by a purely naval attack,  
which could not by itself secure the  
desired objects.

Lord Kitchener decided on Febru-  
ary 20th, 1915, that the 20th Divi-  
sion and a part of the troops which,  
by the decision of February 18th,  
1915, were to have been sent to the  
East should not be sent then, and  
Colonel Fitzgerald, by Lord Kit-  
chener's order, instructed the Direc-  
tor of Naval Transports that trans-  
ports for that division and the rest  
of the expeditionary force would not  
be required. This was done without  
informing Mr. Churchill, and the  
consequent delay of three weeks in  
the despatch of troops gravely com-  
promised the probability of the suc-  
cess of the original attack by the land  
forces and materially increased the  
difficulties of the final attack.

The Commissioners consider that  
in view of the opinions of the naval  
and military authorities on the spot,  
the decision to abandon the naval  
attack after the bombardment on  
March 18th, 1915, was inevitable.

It points out that there was no  
meeting of the War Council between  
March 19th, 1915, and May 14th,  
1915, while important land opera-  
tions were being undertaken.

The Commission thinks that before  
such operations were commenced the  
War Council should have carefully  
reconsidered the whole position and

I think, in next place. But I had  
not the same weight, authority or  
power as those two Ministers, and if  
they said 'This is to be done or not  
to be done' that settled it." The  
Commissioners believe this descrip-  
tion of the actual working of the  
machine to be substantially correct  
and that Mr. Churchill probably  
assigned to himself a more unob-  
trusive part than he actually played.

The Report which only deals with  
the origin and inception of the  
Expedition covers events to March  
23rd, 1915, and says that while the  
objective, namely the forcing of the  
Straits and reaching Constantinople  
failed, it would be an exaggeration  
to say that the Expedition, con-  
sidered as a whole, was a complete  
failure. It was originally undertaken  
to create a diversion in favour of the  
Russians. In this respect it was  
very fairly successful. Another  
aspect was the importance attached  
to the effect it would have on the  
Balkans. Although it did not secure  
Bulgaria's neutrality, it can scarcely  
be doubted that but for the expedi-  
tion Bulgaria would have joined the  
Central Powers earlier; also that a  
large force of Turks which might  
have been employed in other  
theatres was for a long time im-  
mobilised.

### FRENCH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

TRICKS OF THE HUN PIKES.

Paris, March 8.  
It is officially announced that the  
destroyer *Cassini* was torpedoed in  
the Mediterranean on February 28th.  
Her magazine exploded and she sank  
in two minutes.

Seven officers and 100 men perish-  
ed. Two officers and 32 men were  
saved.

The Captain of the *Cassini*  
perished.  
Survivors state that they were  
struggling in the sea in the darkness  
trying to reach floating rafts when they  
heard voices shouting in  
French: "This way, comrades."  
Then the submarine appeared and  
fired upon them with rifles or a  
machine gun, while a shell just  
missed the raft.

(Continued from Page 1)







## INTIMATIONS

## KINGSCLEERE DANCE

**TIRE DANCE** which was to have taken place on SATURDAY next, March 10th, has been POSTPONED until the following SATURDAY, March 17th.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1558

## NOTICE

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL, to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1554

## NOTICE

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, BILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1548

## NOTICE

WE the Undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HOOG & Co.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1551

## NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Executors.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1549

## HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Warrant the doctor will examine your leg and give you a prescription which will cure it. The doctor will also give you a prescription which will cure it. The doctor will also give you a prescription which will cure it.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds £3,527,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account £128,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity £2,141,583  
Branches £3,527,047  
Revenue Marine Department £37,230  
Other Receipts £45,940

£25,839,238

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength, replenishing blood.

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## ENEMY PROPERTY IN CHINA.

## IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

An important decision was given in H.M.'s Supreme Court for China on the 1st inst. by Sir Haviland de Saussure (Chief Judge) in a case entitled—

In the matter of The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914; and

In the matter of Great C. Prachma, an enemy within the act.

Mr. G. W. King appeared as Custodian, and Mr. D. McNeill represented the Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Before reading his judgment, his Lordship said—I have prepared a written judgment in this matter, because it is one which has given me a considerable amount of thought, and I have been able to work out the conclusions to be drawn from the legislation which will put the whole position as to enemy property in this country clear and so be of value to the public and to the profession in any matters which may in the future arise in connection with such property.

His Lordship's written judgment is as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

This is a summons in the matter of certain shares in the Sui-chi Puri Rubber Co., Ltd., which stand in the name of Great C. Prachma, an enemy. These shares were hypothecated to the applicants, the Cathay Trust, Ltd., in respect of an advance of Rs. 3,500. Interest has been paid on the debt to date but no payment has been made in respect of the principal: the applicants are not satisfied with their position, as they are unable to dispose of the shares or obtain a transfer of them into their own names in the books of the company. Hence this application. The summons asks for an order vesting the shares in the office performing the duties of custodian of enemy property. This is the first application of the kind made to the court and it will be convenient if I indicate fully the position of enemy property in China over which the court has jurisdiction and the manner in which that power will be exercised.

His Majesty's jurisdiction in China is exercised in conformity with English law in force for the time being and it has not been doubted that this covers the emergency legislation necessitated by the present war.

As far as circumstances admit, the Acts of Parliament which are material to the present summons are The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 and 1915. In addition to these Acts there are certain King's regulations made by His Majesty's Minister in virtue of the powers given him to legislate in this way for British subjects in China. These are now contained in The Trading with the Enemy Consolidated Regulations, 1917, and a short amending regulation providing for the return by companies to an officer who is performing the duties of the custodian of enemy property.

Let me first look at the English law as contained in the Acts of Parliament. The first was enacted, as the preamble says, to make further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, and for preserving, with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies and to make other provisions for preventing trading with the enemy. Section 1 provides for the appointment of a custodian of enemy property and for the disposal of monies paid to him under the Act. Section 2 provides for the payment to the custodian of any dividends, interest or share of profits which would have been payable to an enemy had a state of war not existed. Section 2 subsection (1) imposes a duty on people to inform the custodian of any property which they hold or manage for an enemy, and, subsection (2), obliges companies and others to communicate to the custodian particulars of all shares, etc., which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy; by section 2 of the amending Act of 1915 bank balances, deposits and debts are added to the matters on which information has to be given under subsection (1). Section 4 empowers the high court to vest, any property "belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy in the custodian." There are other provisions, which it does not seem to me necessary to the purposes of this judgment to consider, but I think that some of them show the necessity for the rule of construction to which I have already referred that in applying English law His Majesty's courts in China must be guided by the circumstances prevailing locally. One of the principal circumstances is that until recently there was no official who filled the office of custodian; and that now that office is only filled to a limited extent.

I now turn to the King's regulations. Until the Order in Council of 1907 they had the same effect as it contained in the Principal Order, but the repeal of article 137 has modified that. At the same time they must be given the effect they are entitled to, and I think they must be construed as an explanation by the local legislature of the extent to which circumstances allow of the application of English law and the substitution for them where necessary, of machinery for the attainment of the same aimed at by the Imperial Legislature.

The matters contained in the sections of The Trading with the Enemy Act

which I have summarised are dealt with in that part of The Trading with the Enemy Consolidated Regulations which is headed "Enemy Property," and we find the various matters in which the custodian is interested and which I have very shortly reviewed covered by provisions which are suited to local circumstances. There is no mention of the custodian until an amending regulation of 1917 refers to an officer who has been designated by the Secretary of State, in virtue of the powers he has under article 31 of the Principal Order, to perform some of the duties of custodian under The Trading with the Enemy Act, a further indication, if it were necessary, that those Acts are binding on British subjects in China. This appointment was publicly notified in February. But there is provision for the return, which in the United Kingdom, have to be made to the custodian, being made to some other person. Regulation 6 provides for the return required from companies by section 3 (2) of The Trading with the Enemy Act, 1915, being made to the custodian of enemy property in the colony of Hongkong, a provision repealed before it became operative owing to the appointment to which I have just referred. Regulation 7 provides for a return to the consular officer in charge of a district of information in respect of the property in that district covered by section 3 of the Act. Regulation 8 deals with the forms of property covered by sections 2 of the Act of 1914 and 2 of that of 1915, this, instead of being paid to the custodian, is paid into an account in a British bank called "the enemy dividends." It would seem, therefore, that the position of the custodian is filled by the minister, the consular officer and the officer designated by the Secretary of State to perform the duties of custodian in respect of property vested in him, and as provided in regulation 6.

The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, is the first enactment which deals with the property of an enemy, and is done so expressly, as the preamble states to preserve it with a view to arrangements to be made as the conclusion of peace. It is made in the interest of the State and not of the creditors of the enemy owner of the property, a point on which Mr. Justice Younger emphasised in re-Fried Krupp Aktien-Gesellschaft (1916, 2 Ch. P. 104): though payment out of monies in the hands of the custodian may be made by him with the approval of the court. But the court is pressed with a difficulty, inasmuch as, at all events in respect of the bulk of enemy property in China, it has no jurisdiction, for its jurisdiction is limited by article 5 of the Principal Order, to the property, proprietary rights and liabilities of British subjects within the limits of the Order, and therefore such jurisdiction as it possesses must be exercised with this limitation in view. So, however much the court may wish to control such property as we are considering, its powers are limited; there are nevertheless some classes of property which seem to be within the reach of its orders and these I now proceed to consider.

Property paid into the enemy dividend account will clearly remain in it until the end of the war unless it is paid out of that account under an order of the court (section 5 of the Act of 1915, and regulation 8), and the court may authorise the payment out of that account of a debt due to a British subject by an enemy. I can see no difficulty in making that order, for the minister in taking charge of the enemy's money, undertakes in accordance with the terms of the regulations the liability to pay thereout what may be ordered by the court. What order this will make must depend on the circumstances of each case and upon the consent of the custodian, that is of the minister. (In re-Fried Krupp Aktien-Gesellschaft and Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act 1914, s. 5 (2). No doubt it will always have regard to the interests of those who may not be before it as well as to the policy of the legislature. I have referred to the minister as being in the place of the custodian with respect to the money paid into the enemy dividend account. I should perhaps rather have said "the Crown," for there is a difficulty in that the minister cannot be brought before the court; on the other hand it is clearly contemplated by the regulations that these matters should be subjected to the supreme court, and I think that all that is necessary will be done if the bank in which the money is deposited, and the crown advocate make submit to the court such matters as it is the duty of the custodian at home to bring before it. There may, of course, be cases where the court is asked to vest property already in the enemy dividend account in the office performing the duties of custodian; if so the officer performing his duties should also receive notice.

Whether the court will make a vesting order must depend upon its power to do so. But before examining this power I wish to state, that I should hesitate to make such an order where the regulations provide a remedy which will ensure to the applicant what he is entitled to under The Trading with the Enemy Act. The reason is that, as I have pointed out, the regulations adapt the provisions to local circumstances.

The power of the court to make a vesting order depends in its turn on whether the court has jurisdiction over the property which it is sought to vest. Obviously there is a great deal of enemy property in China over which we have no jurisdiction. The only property which it is necessary for me to consider now is that in the enemy dividend account and

that in shares in China companies: with the former kind I have already dealt. Whether there is jurisdiction to vest shares standing in the name of an enemy in the custodian is not clear to my mind, nor am I clear that what the law aims at in respect of enemy property cannot be obtained in China without such order: but it is clear that there are circumstances where the intervention of a custodian in the affairs of a company which is under an obligation to an enemy is almost imperative, and I need only point to the cases of reconstruction or of an issue of new shares as outstanding examples. There are also the occasions on which the orders of a court are made with respect to the property of a company as a whole, e.g. a winding up order, in which I suppose the court would feel no difficulty in making a vesting order if it was required for the purposes of company law. There are therefore manifold reasons why a custodian should be appointed in whom the court may vest property without assuming an intention to extend the existing jurisdiction of the court.

The short result of this consideration of the law is that the duty of a British subject with respect to enemy property which he has to do is—

(1) To pay into "the enemy dividends account" any property which belongs to an enemy and is covered by regulation 8 of the consolidated regulations;

(2) To make a return to the consular officer of the district in which he is resident of all enemy property which he holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy and which is covered by regulation 7; this return does not include the property covered by regulation 6;

(3) If the person is a China Company, to make a return under regulation 8 of all shares, stock, debentures, of debenture stock and other obligations held by or for the benefit of an enemy; this return is made to the officer who has been designated by the Secretary of State to perform the duties of custodian in respect of property vested in him.

The court will in respect of such property make such orders as are made by English courts, and will treat each of the officers interested on behalf of the Government as occupying the office of custodian of enemy property in respect of the property in which he is interested under the King's Regulations. Further the court will not make a vesting order solely for the benefit of a creditor, where there is a remedy under the local legislation as I have interpreted it.

I can now deal with this application. It is made on behalf of a creditor and purely for his own benefit. It is not an application by the custodian. I have not enough before me to define the position of these shares. I know that they are shares in a British company and are security for a debt, and that the applicants are unable to procure a transfer of them into their own name. It has also been stated that the dividends on the shares lying in the enemy dividends account are not far short of the sum advanced to the debtor, and apparently the dividends expected to accrue will be ample to pay the interest in future and to provide a sinking fund for the balance of the debt.

The result of the principles I have deduced from the legislation and the circumstances in China where that legislation has to be applied is that I must refuse the order. First because I have not sufficient before me to show that the property involved in such a position that there is jurisdiction to make the order, secondly because I have grave doubts whether this is a case which comes within the purpose of the legislation as to the payment of debts, and thirdly because, especially in a doubtful case, I think that the consideration should prevail that, where there are other adequate remedies afforded by the local law, i.e. the law independent of the officer who has been appointed for the administration of the Imperial Acts, that law should be first invoked. I see no reason why in a case like the present the custodian as represented by the minister should not consent to a payment out of the enemy dividends account of the principal and interest due and to become due in respect of this debt and which is drawn from the shares which are a security for it. Should any difficulty arise I give the Cathay Trust, Ltd., leave to raise the question again.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

**PINKETTES** cure Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Liver troubles, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists or post free for 60 cents the Pinkettes from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 N. 2nd Street, New York.

Model 84-B  
The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine, \$3,950

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.,** 25 Des Vaux Road, Central, Tel. 482. DISTRIBUTORS. Hongkong.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Model 75 B  
Model 75 B Touring Car Mex. \$2,200  
Roadster

The Price of This Car Startled the World  
Never in the history of the motor car business has there appeared a car equal in value to the new series Overland Model 75 B.

Its cost—both first cost and operating cost—was a revelation to the public. It overshadows every other car in its price class for power and economy. You can get from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol! Moreover you get the comforts and advantages that heretofore were confined to the higher priced cars. For this newest Overland is completely equipped—there is not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars. And with it all you get an attractive looking car, for the model 75 B is finished in a beautiful light gray. No wonder this Overland startled the world. We want you to see this new car—to ride in it. A demonstration will show you how simple and easy it is to drive and how much enjoyment you can have at a very small expense.

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## SHAMALAK ("ARABIAN FOR KEEP TO THE LEFT")

One of the very best testimonials in recent months has been received by The Willys-Overland Company, makers of Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars, from the Australian Motor Transport Service, stationed at Gurnah, Cairo, Egypt. The letter was originally sent to Murray Ausner, Ltd., the Overland dealer at Adelaide, Australia, who transmitted it to the Toledo factory.

"The Overlands, which you have supplied us for ambulance service," runs part of the letter, "from the Egyptian battle front, have done excellent work. They have been running continuously ever since reaching Egypt. Four of them are at present stationed on the Suez Canal, and they are called upon to do very strenuous work, as most of the going is in the sand. The drivers speak very highly of these machines. The cars are kept busy running day and night."

"Up to a short time ago there was no speed limit in Cairo, and we used to drive the cars at a tremendous rate. When we were stationed at Heliopolis, about five miles from Cairo, we would have races into Cairo. It was no uncommon sight to see 18 or 20 ambulances coming along the main road to the city, tearing along the main road to the city."

"But now we have a speed limit which is being tightened almost fortnightly. The best run we now have is in a place called Helwan, about 35 miles from Cairo. The road follows along the bank of the River Nile, for practically the entire way."

One soon picks up the Arabic language, especially enough of it for motor purposes. Such essentials as "Imshi, go away," "Yameenak," get over to the right; "Shamalak," get over to the left; "Oak," look out; "Oak, right," look out for your feet—are enough for the practical purposes of an ambulance driver."

At Sebastia Steamer are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum



ROBERT PORTER &amp; SON'S

## BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

## To-day's Advertisements

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2nd OFFICER Wages \$31.  
3rd " " \$29.  
4th " " \$27.  
2nd ENGINEER " \$40.  
4th " " \$24.  
5th " " \$20.

FOR STEAMER GOING HOME.

Apply to—

RAY &amp; FALCONER

or J. FINLAY MILLER

or S.S. "JEHANGIR"

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1564

CHINA SUGAR REFINING

COMPANY LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. R. Porter & Son, on FRIDAY the 31st instant at 11 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1565

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

Instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the deceased, on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 27th and 28th March, 1917,

commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at

"Grassie Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road,

The WARE of the

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

and other contents,

comprising—

Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Black-

wood, Frame, Side Table, Upholstered

Arm-chairs and Sofa by Lane Crawford,

Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several

Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including

one large File Carpet, Paintings and

Pictures, etc., large carved Oakwood

and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables,

Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and

Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice

Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils,

including a large Cooking Stove, etc.

Also—

Two Pianos (one by Collard and

Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full size

Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden

Tools, Wire Netting,

And

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants,

Palms, etc.

On view from Monday, 26th inst.

Catalogues will be sent on

HUGHES &amp; HUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1567

(Continued on Page 8.)

## THE DIARY.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials,

Hats, Perfumery etc. at Messrs.

Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's

Meeting.

Dinner and Entertainment to H.K.

Volunteer Contingent.

## General Memoranda.

MONDAY, March 12—

6.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting

in City Hall.

FRIDAY, March 16—

11 a.m.—Auction of Rugs, Sheets,

Sweater Coats, etc. at Messrs.

Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, March 17—

St. Patrick's Day.

Dance at "Kingsclere."

TUESDAY, March 20—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's

Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, March 21—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's Meeting.

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's

Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 22—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement

Day.

who have gone before that some public explanation of the community's apparent indifference to their going should now be made. In the tribute which the Community is permitted to pay to-morrow night to the next Contingent, their predecessors, in the minds of all present, will certainly be associated.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Colonel J. A. Irons, military attaché of the American Embassy in Tokyo, has been transferred to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, as ranking officer.

The Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. will be held at St. George's Buildings to-morrow morning at half-past eleven.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$100 from the Parson Charity Fund to the funds of the Hospitals.

A Peking telegram to the Chinese papers states that the Central Government strongly object to the Canton Cement Works being assigned as security against a loan of \$1,500,000. A party of Canton merchants has arrived in Peking with an offer to increase the capital for the enlargement of the Cement Works. The Government will very likely approve this proposal.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on March 1st, Mr. A. G. Mossop (acting Crown Advocate) made application that Mr. Edward Louis Agassiz be admitted to practice in that Court. Mr. Mossop mentioned that the necessary papers had been filed in the Registry; the application stated that Mr. Agassiz was duly enrolled as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Adjudication in England on the 14th January, 1903, and on the 5th February, 1914, he was enrolled as a solicitor in the Supreme Court at Hongkong. A certificate had been filed in support of Mr. Agassiz's application signed by the Chief Justice of Hongkong and an affidavit had also been filed by Mr. Alabaster, who was a member of the Shanghai Bar as well as a member of the Bar of Hongkong. The Chief Judge (Sir Haviland de Saumarez) made an order of admission. Mr. Agassiz was not in attendance at the Court.

## HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Our Little Bit Society, Kowloon, have to-day forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the soldiers to Mrs. Eden, Jackman's Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Company, consisting of the following:—

2,032 rolled bandages.  
1,000 swabs.  
196 flannel manytailed bandages.  
84 eye bandages.  
76 caps.  
224 milk covers.  
80 pairs socks.  
1 pair mittens.  
107 suits, pyjamas.  
2 cases dry ginger.  
1 box tea.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.  
Def. Indos. .... \$119 sellers  
China Sugars ..... 119 buyers  
Cements ..... 10.90 buyers  
Ropes ..... 31 sellers  
Trams ..... 7.20 sellers  
Waterboats ..... 154 buyers  
Tronohs ..... 30f buyers  
Langkats ..... 11.18 sales  
Ewos ..... 140 buyers  
Kung Yiks ..... 114 buyers  
Shanghai Cottons ..... 1184 b. & sales

To reduce travelling, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has decided this year to give up its week of "May Meetings," and to confine itself to the anniversary service at St. Paul's and the annual meeting at Church House.

## A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be saved in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pain in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A VIGILANT QUARTERMASTER.

Whilst on duty yesterday on the gangway of the *Empress of Russia*, at Kowloon Dock, James Barlow, one of the ship's quartermasters, stopped a coolie who was leaving the vessel with a parcel in his hand. Upon examining the parcel the quartermaster discovered it contained a brass electric light guard belonging to the ship. As a result, the coolie was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with theft.

It was stated by Inspector Gordon that a number of electric light guards had recently been stolen from the ship and that the coolie was unemployed and had no right to be aboard the vessel. The defendant, who had been sent to gaol only last year for a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning Chief Detective Inspector Munson charged a Chinese with murdering his concubine on January 18th 1917.

It was alleged that on that date the defendant stabbed the woman to death at No. 28A Eastern Street. He was arrested in the Colony yesterday.

The case was remanded until to-morrow.

## REPAID WITH INTEREST.

A woman with a disfigured face summoned a gardener of Nathan Road, Kowloon, before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

It appeared the complainant had lent the defendant money shortly before the Chinese New Year and when she asked to be repaid he gave her back the borrowed money and struck her a blow in the face as interest.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, but after evidence was heard he was fined two dollars and three dollars compensation.

## A SLIGHT ALTERCATION.

Two men charged with street fighting were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

The defendants said they had only engaged in a slight altercation, but the lukong who had taken them into custody produced a formidable knife, the size of a chopper, which he found in the possession of one of the combatants when he made the arrest.

It was stated that the case would probably have been more serious had it not been for the vigilance of the constable. Each defendant was fined \$1 and bound over in \$25 to keep the peace.

## "ONLY LEARNING WRITING."

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Mr. A. R. Cavalier, Inspector of Chinese Schools, charged a Chinese schoolmaster with having ten scholars in his school without keeping a register.

The defendant asked to be excused on the grounds that the one scholar in excess the number allowed was "only learning writing." His explanation, however, did not satisfy the Magistrate and a fine of ten dollars was imposed, with a caution.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese, employed on the *St. On Lee*, was fined \$750 or in default of payment, three months' hard labour, on the charge of having in his possession ten taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

## A TUE FIGHT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a Chinese woman, whose entire face was black and blue and her head bandaged, appeared as complainant against another Chinese woman whom she charged with assault.

The defendant, who exhibited a badly bruised nose, pleaded not guilty to the charge. She stated, however, that the defendant had thrown a small wooden tub at her. As the tub struck her in the face she picked it up and beat the complainant with it.

Both the defendant and the complainant were bound over in the sum of \$50 each.

## GERMANY'S WAR BILL.

A Swiss correspondent at Berlin estimates that the war has cost Germany \$2,500,000,000. He declares that a large indemnity will be necessary to avoid economic defeat.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE UNION WATERBOAT CO. LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., at 11.30 this morning. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and there were present Messrs. R. Shewin, R. Mori, J. Jonckheer, A. H. Skelton and A. O. Lang (Consulting Committee), Mr. G. R. Edwards and Mr. T. C. Nixon (Secretary).

The SECRETARY said: Gentlemen, it is now past the hour for the opening of the meeting and as we have sufficient number present to form a quorum, I will call upon the Chairman to put before you the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, as intimated to you in my speech at the last general meeting, your General Managers and Consulting Committee consider that the Capital of the Company is in excess of what is required for the proper conduct of the business, and they recommend a return to shareholders of \$3 per share. This extraordinary meeting has been called to pass the necessary resolutions for this reduction of the Capital. I therefore beg to propose:

(1) That the issued Capital of the Company be Reduced from \$277,250 (Two Hundred and Seventy-seven Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) Divided into 27,725 (Twenty-seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$104,091 (One Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand and Sixty-one Dollars) Divided into 27,725 (Twenty-seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five) Shares of \$3 (Seven Dollars) each, and that such Reduction be effected by Returning (on such date as the Company's General Managers shall appoint) to the holders of the 27,725 (Twenty-seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five) Shares of \$7 (Seven Dollars) each, and that such Reduction be effected by Returning (on such date as the Company's General Managers shall appoint) to the holders of the 27,725 (Twenty-seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five) Shares of \$3 (Seven Dollars) each, and by Reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7 (Seven Dollars).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the Reduction of the Capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Mr. R. SHEWIN seconded and the motion was carried.

## THE HONGKONG SCHOOLS

## FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Yesterday evening the trophies and medals won in the Senior and Junior Divisions of the Hongkong Schools League were presented to the winners, St. Joseph's College, by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., on the Queen's College Ground. Before the presentation an exhibition match was played between the Champions of the Senior Division and a team composed of players from the rest of the teams in the competition. The latter put up a very strong defence and later in the game took the offensive, scoring the only goal recorded in the match, thus securing a victory for "The Reel."

At the presentation of the trophies, Mr. F. A. Britton, Secretary of the League, thanked the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn on behalf of the League for consenting to present the prizes. After a short description of the various matches in the League he said that Brother Alphonsus, the sports master, should be congratulated by the teams, and he concluded by thanking Queen's College for the use of their ground for the afternoon's match. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, in handing the shield to the Captain of the winning team, congratulated him and his team upon their success. He said the team held a fine record and he felt sure that Brother Aimar, the Principal of St. Joseph's College, must be very gratified at the result.

After reference to other teams in the League the medals were presented to the individual members of the winning team; also a cup and medals to the members of the Second XI. Three cheers for the Colonial Secretary terminated the ceremony.

## GERMAN PRISONER'S SUICIDE.

Lieut.-Commander von Zardern, a German prisoner of war, committed suicide at his quarters at Fukuoka on the 1st inst. by hanging himself. It is believed, says a Kobe telegram, that this is the sequel to a terrible tragedy committed in a suburb of Fukuoka early in the morning of February 25, when his wife was murdered, of which crime the courts prohibit publication of details for the time being.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MEN GOING TO THE FRONT.

(to the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

St. Paul's College, Hongkong, March 8th 1917.

SIR,—May I beg the hospitality of your columns to invite the men going to the front to, if possible, attend one or other of the numerous places of worship on Sunday next in order to commend to God themselves and the righteous cause wherein their King and country send them. Most of us believe that we dare not dispense with the blessing of Almighty God and that in life or in death it will be given to those who sincerely seek it. I hope also that members of the various Churches will assemble in large numbers to join their prayers with those of the brave men who jeopardize their lives in order to defend us and our children against a mighty and unscrupulous foe.

I am, Yours etc., G. H. VICTORIA.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY.

## BRITISH CHILDREN BORN IN CHINA.

Mr. E. S. Little writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* as follows on a subject which our contemporary dealt in a leading article—

The subject of the nationality of the third and succeeding generations of persons born of Britons in China is one of importance to many families. As I myself was concerned lest the continuity of my descendants' British nationality might be affected by their birth and residence in China, I laid the matter before the British Authorities and have received an official decision which sets all doubts at rest. As it doubtless affects many others in China besides myself I append hereto a copy of the official decision received by me during the month of February 1917. The following are the facts leading up to the ruling.

1.—The Parents, myself and wife, are Britons born in England.  
2.—My son and his wife both Britons born in China are naturally British subjects.  
3.—My grandchildren born of the above Parents are also British national subjects.  
4.—The question arose as to whether the children of these latter would lose their British nationality by being born in China.

## OFFICIAL DECISION.

## EXTRACT FROM THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT 1914.

Section 1.—(1) The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely:—

(a) Any person born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance; and  
(b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British Subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and  
(c) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.

Provided that the child of a British Subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British Subjects.

(2) A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

(3) Nothing in this section shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, affect the status of any person born before the commencement of this Act.

## MINUTE FROM ACTING CROWN ADVOCATE

TO H. R. M.'S. CONSUL GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

Subject.—Letter from Mr. E. S. Little dated November 2nd 1916.

Upon consideration of the facts set out in Mr. Little's letter I am of opinion that assuming no change is made in the meantime in the law at present in force, his grandson's children, if born in China, will be natural-born British subjects.

Mr. Little's son is a child of a British Subject and is deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance (vide Section 1 of The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914, a copy of which is attached).

Mr. Little's grandchildren are persons born out of His Majesty's dominions (though within His Majesty's allegiance) whose father was British Subject at the time of their birth and was born within His Majesty's allegiance. The grandchildren are natural-born British Subjects.

The children of Mr. Little's grandson, if they are born in China, will be persons born out of His Majesty's dominions (though within His Majesty's allegiance) whose father will be a British Subject at the time of their birth and will be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance. These children will also be natural-born British Subjects.

(Sd.) ALLAN G. MONROE, Acting Crown Advocate, February 16th, 1917.

## HONGKONG SKETCH CLUB.

Minutes of the Meeting held by the Sub-Committee appointed to order artists materials from home for the use of members of the Club.

Mrs. S. was the first member of the Committee to put in an appearance, followed shortly afterwards by Mr. B. A little later came Mr. B. and then, in evident fear of being late, arrived Mrs. S. It was some little time before any other members foregathered and those present were somewhat afraid that a quorum would not be obtained, but luckily when almost despairing of two other members—Mrs. S. and Mr. B.—arrived almost at the same moment. A quorum now being present, Mrs. S. proposed and Mr. B. seconded that the chair be taken by Mr. B.—which was carried unanimously, whereon Mr. B. arose from the chair he was occupying, and took up his position at the head of the table. He was wearing a dark suit which made him look taller than he was, but really he wasn't. The Chairman then announced the business of the meeting and proceeded to consult a catalogue handed to him by Mrs. S.—signifying the colours which from his own experience he considered would be most useful to members. There followed some discussion as the various colours were suggested—for instance, when Prussian Blue was read out the words were greeted with cries of dissent of varying intensity and the Chairman facetiously sounded those present with the following couplet:

"Prussian Blue  
"Odious Hile  
"What say you?"

which was greeted with considerable laughter from Mrs. S. On a show of hands it was unanimously decided to delete this pigment (the word pigment being suggested by the Chairman as especially applicable to anything of a Prussian nature, which remark caused several members to laugh immediately from the Club's list of colours for the space of 25 years.

Much discussion was occasioned over the proper pronunciation of the word Gamboge, and it was eventually decided by an overwhelming majority to refer the matter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University for his opinion.

Chinese White called forth a happy view of humour from the Chairman who remarked that he didn't know Chinese were white. This was greeted with more laughter from Mrs. S. and on the name "Ivory Black" being mentioned Mrs. S. made the following bon mot: "That's calling White Black," which occasioned much hilarity all round the table.

After various other colours and different artists' implements had been chosen, the Chairman proceeded to read the complete list (hereinafter attached) and it was unanimously decided that Mr. B. be requested to order the goods from home as soon as possible. This concluded the business of the meeting and on the proposal of Mrs. S. seconded by Mr. B.—a vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with acclamation and that gentleman having bowed his acknowledgments the members quietly dispersed.

## LIST OF COLOURS.

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Half Tubes.—Brown, Modder, Crimson Lake, Indian Yellow, Sepia, Rose Modder, Scarlet Lake—half dozen of each at 7d. each.

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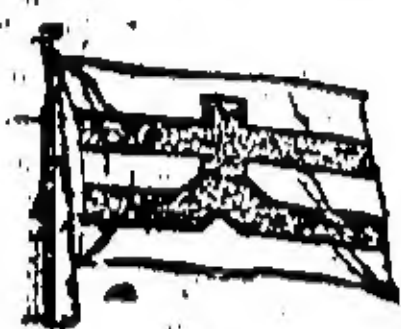
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SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 11, Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENGTO	Mar. 11, at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	HUICHOW	Mar. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENGTO	Mar. 13, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHENGLANG	Mar. 15, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon

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SHANGHAI	CHOTSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 13, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 15, at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 16, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUNTSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Thurs., 26th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 15th May
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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAYA AND YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takada, Tons 9,600	FRIDAY, 16th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYORA MARU, Capt. Shimizu, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th March
	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 15th March at 11 a.m.
	SHIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 18,000	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 12th March

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Singapore, February 23.

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2/-	Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
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£ 2/-	Batu Malaka	3/4	3/9
1	Batu Caves	220/-	230/-
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2/-	Bekoh	3/3	4/4
£ 2/-	Bukit Kajang	55/-	65/-
2/-	Bukit Mertajam	3/9	4/6
£ 2/-	Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-
2/-	Bukit Selangor	1/9	2/6
2/-	Bukit Sembawang	2/9	3/3
1	Clarefield	67/8	77/8
2/-	Chersonese	2/4	3/9
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2/-	Closely (Ord.)	18/-	18/-
2/-	Closely (Ord.)	18/-	18/-
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2/-	Galang Besar	2/3	3/9
£ 1	Goleconda	50/-	57/6
1	Hajop	17/-	20/-
2/-	Hawood	2/9	3/3
£ 2/-	Highlands and Clarefield	42/8	47/8
2/-	Jasin	2/3	3/9
2/-	Kamaning	3/-	3/6
£ 1	Kapar Para	25/-	25/-
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2/-	Kota Tinggi	2/6	3/3
1	Kuala Lumpur	75/-	85/-
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2/-	Merindan	47/8	5/3
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1	Seremban	20/-	25/-
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2/-	Singapore United	2/4	2/9
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on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 13th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**  
Including:  
Upholstered Seats, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedrooms Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.,  
Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., &c.  
Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, &c. &c.  
Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc., (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1568

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 16th March, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
Indian and Persian Rugs of various colours and designs, sizes ranging from 2' by 4' to 12' by 12',  
Twill Sheets (large and small size),  
Darkish Table Cloths,  
Turkish Towels,  
White and Cream Lace Curtains,  
Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.  
The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1567

**FOR SALE.**  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.**  
**THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.**  
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms—as usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 1917. 1474

**Today's Advertisements**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 16th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,**  
Comprising:  
Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots of Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.  
Also  
A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1568

**EXCHANGE.**  
Hongkong, March 9, 1917.  
On London ... 2/4  
On demand ... 2/4 1/16  
30 days sight ... 2/4 1/8  
4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2  
On Paris ... 1/34  
On demand ... 1/34  
On New York ... 1/34  
On demand ... 1/34  
On Bombay ... 1/34  
On Calcutta ... 1/34  
On Singapore ... 1/34  
On Manila ... 1/34  
On Shanghai ... 1/34  
On Yokohama ... 1/34  
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 48.  
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying Rate) ... \$3.50 p.m.  
Silver (per oz.) ... 37 1/2  
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 18 1/2 p.m.  
Chinese Copper Cash ... 7 1/2 p.m.  
Rate of Native Interest ... 6 1/2 p.m.  
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 p.m.  
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 p.m.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**  
Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.  
Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.  
The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.**  
For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.  
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.  
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.  
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.  
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.  
Canton, Samson (7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.)  
Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.  
Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.  
Nantau and Sanmei ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.  
Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.  
FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.  
For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.  
Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.  
Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.  
Shek Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.  
Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.  
Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.  
Kaukung ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.  
Except Saturdays.

**OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.**  
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."  
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.  
PRICES 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.  
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**  
Machinery Office Phone 27.  
**OUR AGENCIES:—**  
Napier, Ford and Raymobile Motor Cars.  
Brooks, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors.  
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles.  
Royal and Corona Typewriters.  
Dunlop Pumps and Colourwash.  
Optimus Stoves.  
Jeyes Fluid.  
Carbott Stationery.  
Turner Oil and Gas Engines.  
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings.  
Danlop Tyres.  
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

**ROYAL OBSERVATORY.**  
**HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.**  
MARCH 9, 1917.—A.M.  
Barometer ... 30.00  
Thermometer ... 68  
Humidity ... 65  
Direction of Wind ... S.W.  
Force of Wind ... 2  
State of Sky ... Partly Cloudy  
Remarks ... Clear

**FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.**  
I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.  
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.  
Half hour ... 20  
One hour ... 30  
Two hours ... 50  
Three hours ... 70  
Four hours ... 90  
Five hours ... 110  
Six hours ... 130  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00  
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.  
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.  
II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.  
Hour ... 0.80 cents.  
Three hours ... \$1.00  
Six hours ... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00  
III.—In the Hill District.  
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.  
Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.80  
Half hour ... 0.30 0.40  
One hour ... 0.50 0.60  
Two hours ... 0.90 0.90  
Three hours ... 1.20 1.00  
Six hours ... 1.50 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00 2.00

**RICKSHAS.**  
I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.  
Ten minutes ... 5 cents.  
Quarter hour ... 10  
Half hour ... 15  
One hour ... 20  
Every subsequent hour ... 20  
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.  
II.—In Kowloon.  
Quarter hour ... 5 cents.  
Half hour ... 10  
Hour ... 15  
Every subsequent hour ... 10  
III.—Tientsin Road.  
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:  
To 4th mile—single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.  
return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours.  
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ... \$1.50 ... 2 hours.  
return ... \$1.50 ... 2 hours.  
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—single ... \$2.00 ... 2 hours.  
return ... \$2.00 ... 2 hours.  
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—single ... \$2.50 ... 2 hours.  
return ... \$2.50 ... 2 hours.  
Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.  
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

**HONGKONG REGISTER.**  
Barometer ... 29.87 29.84 29.85  
Thermometer ... 68 65 69  
Humidity ... 62 97 88  
Direction of Wind ... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Force of Wind ... 2 2 2  
Weather ... C. C. C.  
Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00  
Highest open air temperature on the 8th at ... 81  
Lowest open air temperature on the 8th at ... 61  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, March 9, 1917.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.**  
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.  
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04  
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04  
From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10  
From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12  
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08  
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08  
II.—In the City of Victoria.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
Quarter hour ... 10  
Half hour ... 20  
One hour ... 30  
Two hours ... 50  
Three hours ... 70  
Four hours ... 90  
Five hours ... 110  
Six hours ... 130  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.25  
III.—Beyond Victoria.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
Quarter hour ... 25 cents.  
Half hour ... 45  
One hour ... 60  
Two hours ... 80  
Three hours ... 100  
Four hours ... 120  
Five hours ... 140  
Six hours ... 160  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.50  
If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare by 50 per centum.

**HONGKONG TIDES.**  
The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.  
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, A. Section, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.  
March 10th to 16th, 1917.  
High Water ... Low Water ...  
Day ... Time ... Height ... Time ... Height ...  
Sat. 10 ... 10.15 ... 14.5 ... 4.15 ... 1.5  
Sun. 11 ... 10.25 ... 14.5 ... 4.25 ... 1.5  
Mon. 12 ... 10.35 ... 14.5 ... 4.35 ... 1.5  
Tue. 13 ... 10.45 ... 14.5 ... 4.45 ... 1.5  
Wed. 14 ... 10.55 ... 14.5 ... 4.55 ... 1.5  
Thur. 15 ... 11.05 ... 14.5 ... 5.05 ... 1.5  
Fri. 16 ... 11.15 ... 14.5 ... 5.15 ... 1.5  
extra is to be allowed for the return journey.  
IV.—In Kowloon.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
Quarter hour ... 25  
Half hour ... 45  
One hour ... 60  
Two hours ... 80  
Three hours ... 100  
Four hours ... 120  
Five hours ... 140  
Six hours ... 160  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.50  
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**  
POLICE SCHOOL, 5.30 P.M.  
Monday, March 12th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.  
Wednesday, March 14th.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors Atwell and Potter, All Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Dulean.  
Friday, March 16th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.  
Chief Inspector C. F. Mason is granted leave for the purpose of proceeding to the Front.  
EXAMINATION OF RIFLES.  
All Winchester and Martins are to be returned to the Armoury on Tuesday, March 13th, between 3.15 and 6 p.m.  
TRANSFER.  
P.C. 730 Edwards is transferred from No. 1 Section to Buglers and Drummers, subject to performing Patrol duties for March.  
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

**WEATHER REPORT.**  
On the 8th at 12.12—No returns from Japan. Pressure had decreased in all other districts, considerably in the North and slightly in the South.  
Pressure gradients are shallow over the western portion of the map.  
Fog is indicated along the China coast.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.80 inches, against an average of 3.68 inches.  
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th March—  
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: Light variable winds, overcast, foggy, some rain.  
2.—Formosa, Channel: The same as No. 1.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

**OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.**  
The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917.  
Date ... Ends ... Begins ...  
Mar. 9th ... 6.38 a.m. ... 6.43 p.m.  
10th ... 6.35 " ... 6.43 "  
11th ... 6.35 " ... 6.43 "  
12th ... 6.34 " ... 6.43 "  
13th ... 6.32 " ... 6.43 "  
14th ... 6.32 " ... 6.43 "  
15th ... 6.30 " ... 6.44 "  
16th ... 6.19 " ... 6.44 "  
17th ... 6.18 " ... 6.44 "  
18th ... 6.17 " ... 6.44 "  
19th ... 6.16 " ... 6.43 "  
20th ... 6.15 " ... 6.43 "  
21st ... 6.13 " ... 6.43 "  
22nd ... 6.13 " ... 6.43 "  
23rd ... 6.13 " ... 6.47 "  
24th ... 6.12 " ... 6.47 "  
25th ... 6.11 " ... 6.47 "  
26th ... 6.10 " ... 6.47 "  
27th ... 6.08 " ... 6.47 "  
28th ... 6.08 " ... 6.48 "  
29th ... 6.07 " ... 6.48 "  
30th ... 6.06 " ... 6.48 "  
31st ... 6.06 " ... 6.48 "

**SHARE REPORT.**  
MARCH 9TH, 1917.  
Stock and paid up Value. Q'tions 11.30 A.M. Last Dividend paid date. Remarks on last year div.  
**BANKS.**  
Hongkong & Shanghai ... \$125 \$880 a. Final of 22-8/4 making 24-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax 8 1/2 p.c.  
**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
Canton ... \$50 \$370 \$7 final making \$25 a/c 1914 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1915. Final div. of 11 1/2 making 27 1/2 a/c 1916 Interim of \$30 a/c 1915. 24 p.c.  
North China ... \$5 T. 150  
Unions ... \$100 \$390 a. Final of \$15 making 215 for 1914 and Int. of \$8 on account 1915 3 p.c.  
Yangtze ... \$60 \$250  
**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
China Fire ... \$50 \$155 b. \$7 and bonus of 2 for 1914 \$27 for 1914 5 1/2 p.c.  
Hongkong Fire ... \$50 \$380  
**SHIPPING.**  
Douglas Steamship ... \$50 \$100 \$4 final making \$8 and 88 bonus making \$14 all a/c 1915-16 \$11.25 for 1916 Interim of 3/- a/c 1915. Interim of 10/- a/c 1915. 11 1/2 p.c.  
Indo-China ... \$25 \$44 (Preferred) ... \$25 \$119 a. Interim of 3/- a/c 1915. Interim of 10/- a/c 1915. 6 p.c.  
"Shell" Transport ... \$100 \$100 9/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27 1 p.c.  
"Star Ferry" ... \$10 \$33 \$1.65 dividend & 45 sts. Bonus for year ending 30-6-16 11 1/2 p.c.  
**REFINERIES.**  
China Sugars ... \$100 \$118 b. \$12 for 191 10 1/2 p.c.  
Malayan Sugars ... \$50 \$33 P's for 1916 10 1/2 p.c.  
**MINING.**  
Kallias ... \$10 \$84 Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8. 4 p.c.  
Langkat ... \$10 T. 18 m.  
Rauha ... \$10 \$2.35 1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1915. 9 % for 1915 4 p.c.  
Tronch Mines ... \$10 \$30  
Ural Caspian ... \$10 \$20 1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1915. 9 % for 1915 4 p.c.  
**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
Kowloon Wharves ... \$50 \$51 a. 6 % for 1916 & bonus \$3 making \$11 a/c 1916. 2 p.c.  
E.K. & Whampoa Docks ... \$50 \$125 Final \$2.50 & bonus \$8 making \$11 a/c 1916. 2 p.c.  
Shanghai Docks ... \$100 T. 88 m. 30-4-16 31 p.c.  
**HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.**  
Hongkong Hotels ... \$50 \$102 Final of 43 making \$6 a/c 1916 \$7 a/c 1915. 4 1/2 p.c.  
Central Estates ... \$100 \$93 Final div. of \$34 making \$7 a/c 1916 50 cents for 1915 5 1/2 p.c.  
Humphreys Estates ... \$10 \$64 33 \$2 for 1915 6 p.c.  
Kowloon Lands ... \$30 \$33 Final \$3-25, making \$3-25 a/c 1916 6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916 2 1/2 p.c.  
West Point ... \$50 \$59 a.  
Shanghai Lands ... \$10 T. 97  
**COTTON MILLS.**  
Ewoe ... \$10 T. 140 b. 11-9 for year ending 31-10-16 10 1/2 p.c.  
Shanghai Cottons ... \$10 T. 1164 m. 11-9 for year ending 30-6-16 10 1/2 p.c.  
Kung Yik ... \$10 T. 114 b. 11-9 for 1916 10 1/2 p.c.  
Y. Yung ... \$10 T. 3 a. 11-9 for 1916 10 1/2 p.c.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
China-Borneo ... \$12 \$5 b. & a. 72 cts. for 1915. 3 1/2 p.c.  
Light & Power ... \$5 \$4.65 b. 8 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06 70 cents for 1915 7 1/2 p.c.  
China-Provident ... \$10 \$28.20 a. \$3 for year ending 31-7-16 60 cents for 1915 6 p.c.  
Green Islands ... \$10 \$10.90 b. \$2 for 1915/1916 4 p.c.  
Hongkong Electric ... \$10 \$49 b. \$2 on a/c 1915 1 p.c.  
Hongkong Tramways ... \$10 \$160 \$1 final and bonus \$1, making \$3 a/c 1916 23 % final a/c 1916 (cents 48 per share) 4 1/2 p.c.  
E.K. Steel Foundry ... \$10 \$120 7 % for 1915/1916 7 1/2 p.c.  
Peak Tramways ... \$10 \$9.30 de. (new) \$ 1 7 % for 1915/1916 7 1/2 p.c.  
Steam Laundry ... \$5 \$3 15 cents for 1915/1916. 3 1/2 p.c.  
Union Waterworks ... \$10 \$15 12 1/2 % for 1916. 4 p.c.  
Watsons ... \$10 \$62 b. 70 cents for 1915 10 p.c.  
William Powell ... \$10 \$7 50 cents for 1915/1916. 10 p.c.

**MOXON & TAYLOR.**  
Share and General Brokers.  
Telegraphic Address "MILTO."  
Telephone No. 990, P.O.B. No. 111.  
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